

OCTOBER, 1936

JOURNAL OF CALENDAR REFORM

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THE WORLD CALENDAR

All Years Alike
All Quarters Equal

First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
JANUARY	APRIL	JULY	OCTOBER
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	8 9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31	29 30 31	29 30 31	29 30 31
FEBRUARY	MAY	AUGUST	NOVEMBER
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
. 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 . . .	26 27 28 29 30 . . .	26 27 28 29 30 . . .	26 27 28 29 30 . . .
MARCH	JUNE	SEPTEMBER	DECEMBER
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
. 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 27 28 29 30

*YEAR-END DAY, December Y, follows December 30th every year

**LEAP-YEAR DAY, June L, follows June 30th in leap years

The World Calendar is a revision of the present calendar to correct its inequalities and discrepancies. It rearranges the length of the 12 months so that they are regular, making the year divisible into equal halves and quarters in a "perpetual" calendar. Every year is the same; every quarter identical.

In this new calendar, each quarter contains exactly three months, 13 weeks, 91 days. Each quarter begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday. The first month in each quarter has 31 days, and the other two 30 days each. Every month has 26 weekdays.

In order to make the calendar perpetual (identical for every year), at the same time retaining astronomical accuracy, the 365th day of the year, called Year-End Day, is an intercalary day placed between December 30th and January 1st and considered an extra Saturday. The 366th day

in leap years, called Leap-Year Day, is intercalated between June 30th and July 1st on another extra Saturday. These intercalary or stabilizing days are tabulated as December Y and June L, and would probably be observed as international holidays. January 1st, New Year's Day, always falls on Sunday.

The revised calendar is balanced in structure, perpetual in form, harmonious in arrangement. It conforms to the solar year of 365.2422 days and to the natural seasons. Besides its advantages in economy and efficiency, it facilitates statistical comparisons, coordinates the different time-periods, and stabilizes religious and secular holidays. As compared with any other proposal for calendar revision, it offers an adjustment in which the transition from the old to the new order can be made without disturbance.

"Our stability is but balance."—Robert Bridges.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS

As it is now nearly two hundred years since the people in English-speaking countries accepted a reform in their calendar, the recent stir for calendar reform may be thought by many to be a revolutionary novelty. Neither of the two words applies to it. Calendar reform has been undertaken at intervals for some thousands of years and the present proposed change is microscopic compared to some that have been made.—*Providence Journal*.

The revised calendar would most certainly be welcomed by the men and women in industry, who find a holiday, such as Christmas, coming in the midst of a week's activities, a delusion as far as a rest period is concerned.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer Journal*.

Much work remains to be done to enlighten public opinion if the British representative at Geneva next year is to be in a position to say that Great Britain supports reform. — Bucks (England) *Standard*.

For the calendar has a religious meaning, too, and a revised calendar will inevitably have an effect in unifying and stabilizing the church calendars of all the great communions. The significance of this movement in its bearing on church unity is what has won for it the attention and support of church leaders.—*Nashville (Tenn.) Christian Advocate*.

It is believed that calendar reform will simplify many business and legal matters. Sound reasons for it are advanced by sensible people.—*Geneva (Ohio) Free Press*.

The subject of calendars in the light of history is interesting whether or not one favors further change. — South Bend (Ind.) *News-Times*.

The matter of calendar reform is to be raised at the meeting of the League of Nations, and it will largely depend upon the attitude of the delegates there whether anything can speedily be done. The Gregorian Calendar has served us fairly well, but a more efficient system is surely on its way.—*Oldham (England) Chronicle*.

Most of the opposition to calendar reform has vanished. . . . The present Pope has expressed a friendly attitude toward further revision, and so have the leaders of other religious groups.—*Greenfield (Mo.) Vedette*.

The American Philosophical Society with a membership of 500 men of letters, science and the liberal arts, has expressed its approval of the 12-month reformed calendar.—*Saranac Lake Enterprise*.

It is expected the question will be placed on the agenda of the League of Nations this year at the request of at least two important nations. That reform is needed is undoubted.—*Worcester (Mass.) Post*.

Equalization of the quarter-years makes all quarterly and half-yearly computations, statistics and accounting accurate. Within the equalized quarters, coordination is secured among various time-units, such as the day, week and season. This complete agreement four times each year facilitates the assembling, studying, approximating, planning and comparing of reports, budgets, records and other data.—*Bryan (Tex.) Eagle*.

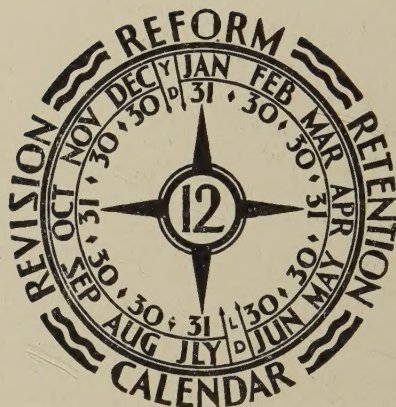
This year the League of Nations is likely to consider a truly new calendar. . . . Business and scientific organizations are the chief proponents of the idea.—*Miami (Fla.) News*.

There is a widespread demand for improvement of the method of reckoning the time the earth requires to spin through its orbit around the sun.—*Cleveland News*.

The reform and simplification of the calendar, we are told, are being viewed with increasing national and international importance.—*Lancashire (England) Post*.

It is rather surprising that the world has put up with the present calendar for so long. From almost every point of view it is inadequate, clumsy, and outmoded.—*Charlottesville (Va.) Progress*.

Everybody is agreed about the inconvenience of the present system, particularly in reference to Easter and its varying date.—*Western Morning News (England)*.



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